TALKS OF THE LECTURERS

Mr. Jacobs's Impressions of Preachers He Heard on His Visit to London.

Four of the Great Pulpit Orators and Their Methods-The Rev. J. C. Bracq Speaks of Protestant Advance in France.

FOUR GREAT PREACHERS.

Mr. Jacobs's Description of Their Methods,

Services and Popularity. Mr. Charles P. Jacobs lectured, last evening, at the First Baptist Church, on "Four Great London Preachers." The first preacher he heard, said the lecturer, who was recently in London, was Joseph Parker, the Congregationalist, minister of what known as the City Temple, situated on High Holburn, near the Viaduct. The church is a plain, unpretentious building. "At 6:30 in the evening," Mr. Jacobs said, "the sidewalk was quite filled with people; at 6:50 the gates were opened and the people filed in. At five minutes of 7 all the seats were occupied. The place was quite roomy, with no particular fitting-up; the pulpit was a round structure of stone, and the preacher got into it by a stair from the rear. He came out after an anthem had been oung, and was clothed in a black robe, with a white surplice. He kneeled, made a little invocation, the choir sung very sweetly, and the preacher read the sixth chapter of Mark, after which he made a fervent and impressive prayer. There was a moment's silence at the end before he added the amen, as though inviting a response. The text from which he preached was in the words. 'Is not this the carpenter's son?' He spoke of the refusal of the people to accept him because of his common origin, and used in illustration a bit of current English politics. 'The other night,' said he, 'I was in the House of Lords listening to a debate in which the rights of the people are involved. A speech was made in vindication of their rights, which was greatly aplauded by the galleries. Up rose his Grace, the Duke of Argyli, to threaten if the applanse was repeated that the galleries would be cleared. It was the same old question, 'Is not this the carpenter's son?' Nothing good could come of the people. Ah, it is hard for £10,000 a year to understand one-and-six-pence a week. Oh, holy Duke, how shall we vote? How shall we even pray? Why this man Jesus; who is he, any way? What do we know of his folks? There's not a Duke among them!' Here the great minister gave an impersonation of his Lordship's pompous manner, which was heartily appreciated by the audience." The next minister the lecturer saw was Charles H. Spurgeon, the Baptist. He is

the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which stands in a side street called Newington Butts, not far from theold Elephant and Castle, on the south side of the Thames. It is a large, roomy building, with two galeries. In front is a yard, with a fence about it. On the side fence was a contribution-box, around which the deacons were clustered to see that every one who entered out an envelope with something in it be-fore going into the house. People going in take such seats as they can find near the door. "At five minutes of 11 A. M. the bell rang," said Mr. Jacobs, "after which all the vacant seats were free and there was a rush for them. Among the visitors that day were more than a hun-dred Americans. The pulpit is a high platform that projects into the main auditorium and is entered by a door from the back and has a curved stairway in front. Mr. Spurgeon came out, a stout, thick-set man-younger than I had expected. He read the account of Peter's denial from Matthew and John. He prayed that great sinners might find a great Savior that day. A hymn was given out from a little book called 'Our Own Hymn-book,' compiled by Mr. Spurgeon himself, who evidently runs everything, from cellar to garret. A pre-centor skipped out beside the minister, pitched the tune and the singing began. There was no organ, no musical instrument of any kind except the human voice. Below the precentor were thirty or forty singers grouped together, rather to furnish volume of voice than as a regular choir, and all the congregation joined them. It was a great thing—ail those people singing. This was followed by a prayer, original, striking in language and method and truly pathetic. Then came the sermon: 'And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter.' Mr. Spurgeon made three divisions of his subject, and this was Spurgeon-like. 'First,' said he, 'let us look at the Lord who looked upon Peter; secondly, at Peter who looked upon the Lord; and thirdly, at the look with which the Lord looked upon Peter. At one place he said: 'I often wender why so many people come to hear my preaching; poor cock that I am, and the poor crowing that I make. Take courage, brother; if the Lord looks when you crow, Peter's heart will break."

Newman Hall was the third preacher the lecturer heard. He is the independent minister of Christ Church Chapel, situated on the Westminister-bridge road, not far from the south end of the bridge, in sight of the clock tower of St. Stephen's. It is a beautiful stone church, dedicated in 1876. The eccentric Rowland Hill was its first minister. "Dr. Hall came out after the anthem," said Mr. Jacobs, "and took his place at a reading desk, not in the pulpit, and read a series of prayers adapted from the English Church prayer-book, and re-peated the creed. He read the epistle and gospel for the day, then took his place in the pulpit, and kneeled down, his arms resting on the rail surrounding it, and prayed briefly but fervently. He gave out his text, which was the last verse of the twenty-third Psalm, 'Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life,' etc. The sermon was scriptural; a close analysis of the text, not a bit sensational, and was not delivered with any impressive-ness in style. Yet, I found, when I came to read my notes, that it impressed me, thus showing there was more in the matter than in the style. The singing at Dr. Hall's church was especially good. He is much beloved by his congregation, though he does not have as large an attendance as some of the great preachers attract."

The fourth preacher the lecturer saw was Mark Guy Pearce, joint minister with Rev. Hugh Price Hughes of what is known as the Wesleyan Central Mission, worshiping in the great concert hall. Picadilly. The stage, that of the concert hall, was filled up by about 150 persons; the galleries were filled and the space below, but there was no crewd at the entrance, and the aisles were clear. They do not allow the aisles to be filled with chairs or people under this tyranuical British monarchy. The choir were all volunteers, both singers and instrumentalists. The preacher was a short man with mutton-chop whiskers, bald on top, a round, full, bright eye. "The Older Son" was his subject, and he spoke entirely without notes. He showed that this elder brother made three mistakes-he first mistook his father's heart, he next mistook his brother, the prodigal, and, thirdly, he mistook himself. The sermon was a powerful one, and affected the audience greatly. The old steward of the church told me that the work of the mission was so important that they were looking about for ground on which to erect a building of their own. Mr. Pearce is a Cornishman, has written books illustrating Cornish life in that dialect, and they sell rapidly.

RELIGIOUS CONTESTS IN FRANCE.

The Advance Protestantism Is Making in the

Once Great Catholic Country.

At Tabernacle Church, last evening, Rev. J. C. Bracq delivered his second and last lecture, on "The Religious Contest in France." A considerable part of it was deed to showing the great work of the McAll mission in that country. Mr. Bracq began by referring to the disintegration now taking place in the life of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and showed that during the last two centuries it has lost its political power, its predominating social power, its phenomenal wealth. Today its priesthood has ceased to enjoy the consideration it formerly possessed. This year, for the first time, the priests of France will be compelled to enter the French army.

into the church as they did, and there are now 2,500 Roman Catholic churches without priests.

The lecturer said that the statements of

some of the liberal Catholics of France justified him in saving that "Catholicism must amend, mend or end." He said Protestantism is gaining little by little important recognition. In the very places where great Protestants were once burned statues are erected to them. In the institutions of learning Protestant professors are securing some of the highest positions. Three of the most important institutions of Paris have as presidents French Protestants. One-tenth of the Parliament belongs to the Protestant faith. There are more ministers of the gospel in the Senate at Paris than in Senate at Washington. lecturer noted that during the last ten years there has been ten years there has no Cabinet in France in which there was not a Protestant: sometimes there has been one, sometimes two, three, and once five in the Ministry out of nine. He then established a contrast between the humble beginning of the McAli mission in 1872 and its present development, with its aggregate attendance of 1,200,000. He said the French nation is not wedded to Catholicism, neither is it given over to infidelity; it has great religious wants, and wherever a simple, earnest, evangelistic religion is presented the people give unequivocal marks of their great sympathy and interest.

Meetings and Lectures. The annual meeting of the Indiana Beta Alumni Chapter of Phi Delta Theta, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Joseph S. Jenckes, D. D. reporter, H. U. Brown; secretary, J. W. Fesler; warden, W. H. Jordan.

Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, will lecture in the regular course at Plymouth Church, to-morrow evening, on "Savanoro-la." Miss Amelia B. Edwards will lecture at the same place, and in the same course, on the 26th inst., her subject being "Buried Cities." Seats are now on sale at Bald-

On Thursday evening of next week the nineteenth annual commencement exercises of the Sydenham Society of the Med ical College of Indiana will be held at I M. C. A. Hall. The senior address will be delivered by U. G. Martin, the junior address by J. R. Ball, the alumni address by Prof. W. N. Wishard, the president's address by A. L. Barnes, and the diplomas will be presented by Prof. A. W. Brayton. The programme will also contain several vocal and instrumental musical numbers.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. INDIANA REPUBLICAN EDITORIAL ASSO

CIATION-Columbia Club, 2 P. M.; Y. M. C. A Hall, 8 P. M. STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION-Tomlinson Hall; 10 A. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE - "Lord Chumley;" PARK THEATER-N. 8. Wood and Company BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets;

Local News Notes.

George Hoctor was arrested by Captain Campbell, last night, on a charge of having stolen several umbrellas from Tomlinson Hall during the Knights of Pythias anni-

W. W. Woods having resigned as coroner f Wabash county, the commissioners of that county yesterday notified the Secretary of State that they had appointed A. M dibson to the vacancy.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Samuel E. Newhouse and Carrie Rebmenn, Frank L. Friswold and Eliza May Harney, Russell Coval and Sadie Day, Clement H. Powell and Fannie A. Rutter, Daniel Middleton and Florence Burnett.

Personal and Society. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Broadus, of St. Louis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill for a

Mrs. T. H. Beveridge, of Sullivan, Ill., is visiting her son, A. J. Beveridge, on Chris-

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rushley and daughter left, yesterday, for New York city to spend a few days.

Miss Kaufman, of East Market street will go to Lafayette to-day to visit her aister for a few weeks. Mrs. Shirlett, of Chicago, and daughter, Mrs. Will Emerson, of Toledo, are guests

for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin Black, of London, Ont., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hamilton yesterday, en route to San Antonio, Tex.

N. M. Taylor, of this city, is at Bloomington, delivering a course of lectures to the students of the law school of the State University. Mrs. D. W. Grubbs, of Harrodsburg, Ky.,

formerly of this city, is spending a few weeks with Miss Mary Stowell, at No. 232 North Illinois street. Mrs. George O. Taylor and daughter

Emma will reside with Mrs. G. G. Mitchell, No. 400 North Illinois street, till the close of the school year, in June. Mrs. Wadsworth, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry S. Fraser, on North

laware street, will return to her home in Rock Island, Ill., this evening. Mrs. C. E. Dark has issued invitations for a 4 o'clock luncheon on Tuesday, the 25th. to be followed by a card party in the evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Helen

Brackebrush, of Chicago. Clement H. Powell, of Portland, a d Miss Fannie A. Rutter, of this city, we a married at the home of the bride's parents, No. 69 West New York street, at 8:30 o'clock, last night, by Rev. Joseph S. Jenckas, rector of St. Paul's Church. Only a few of the most intimate friends of the bride and

groom were present. Mr. William Kassebaum and Miss Jennie Montgomery were married last evening, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. F. M. Montgomery, Rev. E.P. Whallon perform-ing the ceremony. The bride and groom went immediately after the ceremony to their home, No. 365 Ash street. The wedding was a quiet one, only immediate relatives and friends being in attendance. The bride is a charming young lady, much ad-

mired by a large circle of acquaintances. CLARK-WHETSTONE. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.-Miss Sallie Whetstone, an estimable young lady of this city, and Perry M. Clark, of Brooklyn were married last night at the residence of W. C. Lake. Rev. E. R. Vest officiated. Only immediate relatives were present.

MATHER-CHAPMAN. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 19.—Edwin Mather. a leading young business man of this city and Miss Inez Chapman were united in marriage here this evening in the presence of their relatives and immediate friends.

Ten Free Concerts.

B. M. Arbuckle is negotiating for the use of Tomlinson Hall for the purpose of giving a series of ten free concerts. He says he is assisted in this enterprise by Prof. Newland, Zumpfe's orchestra, Secretary Rogers, of the May festival, and Dr. Buchanan. If the hall can be secured on reasonable terms the concerts will be given at the rate of one a month. Mr. Arbuckle is devoting his time to the project, which promises to open a line of entertainments that will be greatly appreciated by the people of the city.

Took Fifteen Grains of Morphine.

Kitty Johnson, a white woman about twenty-one years old, attempted suicide at her house, No. 232 Court street, about o'clock last evening. She took nearly fifteen grains of morphine and sank rapidly from its effects, but Dr. Maxwell was summoned and saved the woman's life after about three hours' work. Despondency is supposed to have inspired the attempt.

Caused by an Air-Brake.

A Panhandle freight train, while backing on a West-side switch, near Kingan & Co.'s packing-house, collided with an O., I. & W. passenger train yesterday afternoon. Two freight cars were derailed and the en-gine partially demolished. The accident was caused by the failure in the operation of the air-brakes on the passenger train.

RHEUMATISM originates in lactic acid in the blood, which, settling in the joints, causes the pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaand to serve as do other citizens. The fam-lies of France do not send their children parilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood, and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparille.

EXTENSIONS MUST BE MADE

Common Council's Order to Have Natural-Gas Mains Laid Cannot Be Avoided.

The Consumers' Trust Company's Plea that I Has No Money for Such Work Not Good -Matters from the Several Courts.

Last August several suits were brought

by the city, in the Mayor's Court, against the Consumers' Gas Trust Company to subject it to penalties for refusing to comply with the orders of Council to extend its mains on certain streets. Those named in the order were Woodlawn, Spann, Hoyt, English and Fletcher avenues and Pleasant street. It was desired by residents in that part of the city to have gas furnished them, but the company said it had no money to use for the extensions. The company was fined by the Mayor, but took an appeal to the Circuit Court. There it filed an answer in which was given briefly the origin of the company in the subscriptions to its capital stock of \$500,000 raised by citizens. This \$500,000 and the utmost credit that could be obtained were exhausted in the work of the company. The capital stock was then increased to \$1,000,000, and citizens were requested to make further subscriptions to provide for laying a lowpressure system of pipes in the various districts where the subscribers lived. The total amount of money obtained, including the original \$500,000, was \$597,000. Low-pressure mains were laid in the districts in which stock had been subscribed. That, with the wells and high-pressure mains cost more than \$1,000,000, and the indebed ness of the company therefore exceeds \$400, 000. It was further stated in the answer that the company was unable to obtain ad ditional subscriptions to its capital stock to be used for extensions. If the extensions could be made they would necessitate the purchase of more territory, would not have been adequate for consumers in addition to the more than 5,000 the company was then supplying, The company, it was stated in conclusion, had made every effort ip good faith to procure funds and resources for extensions, but had been unable to do so. To the answer the city filed a demurrer to the effect that it was not sufficient and argument was had upon the issue thus raised. Yesterday, Judge How-land sustained the demurrer, his reasons for that action being as follows:

manner, as did all other natural-gas companies coming into the city and doing business therein, filed "its written acceptance of all provisions, restrictions, requirements and regulations" of the city ordinance of June, 1887. A specific requirement of that ordinance, contained in Section 13, is as follows: "Any such corporation " " shall commence to extend its mains, according to the most approved plan, along any street, alley, avenue, lane or public ground contiguous to where its mains are already laid, within sixty days after being ordered by resolution of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen; provided the same shall be petitioned for by the owners or occupants of real estate along the line proposed to be extended, and that 10 per centum of such petitioners shall agree to become consumers of gas, and that in the opinion of Common Council and Board of Aldermen such proposed extension is reasonable and ought to be made, and shall continue such work and push the same to completion as rapidly as possible; and failing to comply with any such order shall be find as hereinafter provided; and each day's failure to comply with any such shall constitute a separate offense."

The Consumers' Gas Trust Company, in like

The complaint in this case is for the prescribed penalty for such failure upon the passage of the required resolution by the Council and the board, required resolution by the Council and the board, and it contains all the necessary allegations to create a liability under the ordinance. These allegations are denied by the answer and the only substantial matter set up in defense is that the company has exhausted its means and all possible credit in the purchase of gas territory and in the construction of its supply and distributing pipe-lines, and was, and is, financially unable to make the extension ordered. There are many other allegations in the answer as to are many other allegations in the answer as to the object of the company's organization and its only sources of obtaining money, but it is not pretended that these in any way exempt it from the obligations imposed by the ordinance, whose terms it, in its corporate capacity, voluntarily accepted. If this answer is good by the Trust Company it would be good if made by any of the other companies, and the ordinance would be practically null as against them all.

The company, by its acceptance, submitted itself, in express terms, to the discretion of the city legislature as to whether said extensions are reasonable and ought to be made. They, with open eyes, accepted the risk of future hostile legislation, and if the city legislators have abused their trust the people's remedy, as in other cases, is at the polls, and not in the courts.

Reports of Receivers. Francis M. Churchman, receiver for Geo. Bruce, submitted a final report to Judge Taylor yesterday. In 1881 he paid all of the costs and charges against him, and that claims, became the sole beneficiary for any ance, amounting to \$3,247.29. Since then no property has come into the receiver's hands, and he and his attorneys claim they were under the impression that the trust had been closed. No record to that effect, however, is in existence to show that any final report was filed in 1881, and Mr. Churchman asks that his showing yesterday be considered final. Henry W. Piel, receiver for Diedert & Sudbrock, made a partial report. The total liabilities of the firm are \$26,579.91 including bills payable, general book and

current accounts. Ruled in Favor of Defendants.

Some months ago Rhoda White, seventyseven years of age, was declared insane by a jury in the Circuit Court, but the verdict was afterward set aside. Her son, Benjamin F. White, then brought suit against Smith Mapes and others, alleging that the original verdict was secured through fraud, inasmuch as he and Mrs. White were never notified of the pendency of the suit. Judge Howland, yesterday ruled against the Whites and in favor of Mapes.

Notes from the Dockets. There are 264 cases on Judge Walker's locket, of which forty-one are petitions for

Thomas Scanlin, charged with larceny was yesterday bound over by Mayor Sulli van to the grand jury in a \$1,000 bond. Louis G. Deschler filed a suit in the Superior Court, yesterday, against the city for \$200 damages and an injunction to prevent the dumping of garbage into the river

near a piece of his property. The complaint for injunction of Street Commissioner De Ruiter against Councilmen Olsen, Hicklin and Murphy, who assume to act as a board of city improve-ments, will be heard by Judge Walker Sat-

Acting Judge Duncan, on the Criminal Bench, tried Ida Cook and Frank Gorsuch. yesterday, on charges of grand larceny, Miss Cook, who is quite young, pleaded guilty, and both were released on suspended judgment and good behavior.

Mary A. Van Sickle brought suit in the Superior Court, yesterday, against August J. Johr for \$5,000 damages. She claims that one of Johr's hack-drivers allowed his team to stand on Virginia avenue, one day last month, and that the horses became frightened at a train of cars. In running away they struck her, she alleges, and permanently injured her.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 13180. Isaac H. Detwiler vs. John Schultheis. Marshall C. C. Affirmed. Berkshire, J .- Appellee was threatening to enjoin the execution sale, and had sufficient legal grounds upon which to maintain the action. Appellant, knowing that his lieu was nominaily a lien, but believing it necessary to sell the appellee's real estate before offering other parcels, agreed with appellee that if he would not institute proceeding to enjoin he would buy in the real estate at a nominal sum, and the purchase as between them should not be a sale, and that appel-lee need not redeem. Appellee, relying on such agreement, let the year pass: suit by appellant to recover the real estate; crosscomplaint setting forth the above facts. Held good. 2. The cross-complaint being an action to quiet title, the limitations in the redemption law have no application. It is governed by the fifteen-years statute. 15001. DeWitt C. Hobbs et al. vs. Board,

enjoin the collection of a gravel-road assessment. It is alleged that since the trial of the cause they have discovered new evi-dence by which they can prove the falsity of the record of the Board of Commission-ers, which was read in evidence. Held, the complaint does not make a case for 'relief under Section 396, which provides that the court may relieve against a judgment taken by surprise. Appellants had no right to rely on the presumption that appellees would not read in evidence the record on which the assessment rested. Held, also, as a complaint for a new trial for newly-discovered evidence it is bad (1), because it does not set out the evidence; (2) because it does not aver that it was filed not later than the second term after the discovery of the new evidence; (3) because it was not filed within one year from the rendition of

the judgment sought to be vacated. 15125. Trustees of U. B. in Christ Church vs. Anthony Rausch. Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Olds. J.—Appellee had a lien on appellant's lot for the amount of street improvement, but the civil engineer made a mistake in the estimate, and other irregularities occurred subsequent to the con-tract, and these matters were inquired into in the court below, and the sale was set aside and the amount ascertained and corrected. There is nothing of which appel lant can complain.

15045. State vs. Frank Smith. Hunting-ton C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, C. J.-An affidavit and information under Sec. 2093. R. S., for selling intoxicating liquors to a person in the habit of being intoxicated, which charges that "due notice, in writing, had been served on the proprietor of the saloon, which notice was left in the saloon." is bad. The charge should have been that is bad. The charge should have been that notice had been given to the defendant.

13625. Sarah E. Elder vs. Wm. H. Robbins, assignee. Decatur C. C. Adirmed. Elliott, J.—Elder made a voluntary assignment to appellee. He owned three tracts of land; tract A appraised at \$8,800; B at \$4,995, and C at \$400. A was mortgaged for \$4,000, in which appellant joined; B was incumbered for \$5,736. B was sold by order of court for \$4,995, and appellant and her husband executed a deed to Hart, who, as mortgagee, released the amount of debt mortgagee, released the amount of debt after applying the purchase money in payment. The order of sale provided that Mrs. Elder, in executing the deed, should not waive any of her rights in such real estate at the date of assignment. Parcel A was sold for \$8,800. The assignee paid appellant \$2,983.83, being one-third in value of parcel A. Appellant claims one-fourth of the aggregate amount of such sales. Held, the action could not be maintained. 15270. Adam Lefler vs. State. Elkhart C. C. Rehearing denied.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. James H. Willard vs. Charles F. Cleaveland; on account. Dismissed at costs of

Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. Robert Ferguson et al. vs. Sarah C. Owens et al; mechanic's lien. Tried and taken James H. Jackson vs. Lena Jackson; divorce. On trial by court. Everett J. Vestal vs. Emma S. Vestal; di-Norce. Allegation, cruelty.
Robert W. Chaddon vs. Addie Chaddon; divorce. Allegation, infidelity.

CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge. Henry J. Crawford vs. Anna Crawford. Divorce denied either party. Carlo F. Dxss vs. Clarinda F. Dxss. Dismissed by plaintiff. Wm. Johnson vs. John F. Julian, administrator of Martha Julian's estate. Finding for plaintiff.

George N. Catterson vs. Thomas B. Carroll's estate. Claim allowed for \$184.14. Benjamin F. White, et al. vs. Smith Mapes et al. Finding for defendant. John Thomas vs. Cyrus D. Ross. Dismissed by court. Columbus Thomas vs. Cyrus D. Ross. Dismissed by court. New Suit Filed.

Thomas F. Rigney et al. vs. Martin Koeller et al.; foreclosure of mechanic's lien. Demand, \$65.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHLIEWEN QUARTET CONCERT. There was a very good attendance last night at Plymonth Church at the opening concert of the Schliewen String Quartet. These gentlemen have formed a permanent organization and propose not only to give concerts here, but to appear at different cities in the State. Mr. Richard Schliewen, professor of the violin at the School of Music, is the director, and for him the company is named. The others are Mr. G. Montani, second violin, Mr. Constantin Reigger, viola, and Mr. Adolph Schellschmidt. Their first number last night, Beethoven's quartet, Op. 18, No. 1-the allegro, adagio, scherzo and allegro movements-was beautifully executed. The musicians were thoroughly prepared and played with all the skill and finish of artists. There was a similarity of move-Mason J. Osgood, by assignment of the ment and a grace that is found lacking frequently in older players. The second quarbalance that might be in his hands as re- | tet was a composition of Mr. Schliewen's, ceiver. Subsequently, the report states, larghetto, a pretty theme. with a soft, the receiver paid Osgood the entire bal- undulating accompaniment. The last numundulating accompaniment. The last number had to be omitted on account of the music being mislaid. Mr. Schliewen and Mr. Reigger played a duet of De Beriot's Op. 57, moderato, adagio and rondo. The adagio was a gem and exquisitely per-formed, the delicate cadenzas being given in perfect unison and harmony. This is supposed to be the first violin duet that has been given here for many years. The soloist was Miss Brooke Haldeman

from St. Louis, who has a beautiful, rich contralto voice. Her lower tones are full, and the entire register of her voice is of unusual equality. Her first song, "O Lovely Spring," of Cœnen, was simple, and yet it displayed to advantage many of the excellencies of her voice. There is a dramatic force about the renditions of her songs, which is eminently pleasing, and her hearers predict for her a successful career in the musical world. To the most enthusiastic recognition of her song she responded with a composition dedicated to her. "Unless," which is still in manuscript. Miss Halde-man's second appearance was the signal for a warm reception, and she rendered "The Double Lass," by Meyer-Helmund, a dainty bit, which was so pretty, and ended so abruptly that she was vociferously re-called. Her response was "Bonnie, Sweet Bessie, the Maid of Dundee." Fraulein Theresina Wagner, also of the School of Music, was the planist. She gave the 'Nocturne, C Minor," of Chopin, and "Etude C Minor," of Rubinstein, and for her second number Wagner-Liszt "Spinning Song. She was recalled and rendered "Romance" of Schumann.

Mr. Schliewen played another solo number, "Nocturne, in E flat"-Chopin-Sara-sate-which was so well given that he was recalled, and gave one of Brahm's "Hungarian Dances" with dash and vigor and an admirable conception. Mrs. Reigger and Mr. John Geiger acted as accompanists. The audience was greatly please with the concert, and those who were not there missed a feast of melody.

E. H. Sothern, the comedian, who produced his play of "Lord Chumley" with such success at the Grand Opera-house last season, and will begin a second engagement at the same theatre to-night, is probably the youngest of the few noted actors now on the American stage. He is yet not thirty years of age. It is said his first appearance was a dismal failure and hi famous father, "Dundreary" Sothern, told him he would never make an actor. The young man did not agree with the elder Sothern, however, and by hard work and a close application to his profession soon came into prominence. Many critics now regard him as the leading comedian in his line on the American stage.

N. S. Woods is having a very successful week at the Park. His play is entertaining and put on the stage with great care. Several of the scenes are marked by artistic

"Fatherland" is the name of a new musical comedy in which the well-known German dialect comedian and singer, Charles Gardner, will appear at English's Opera-house next week. He will begin his engagement of four performances Monday

night. "Surprises of Divorce," the comedy to be presented by Arthur Rehan's company, from Daly's Theater, New York, at the Grand Opera-house, Monday night, was adapted from the French by Augustin Daly, 15001. DeWitt C. Hobbs et al. vs. Board, etc., of Tiptou county, et al. Clinton C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.—Complaint to set aside and vacate a judgment against appellants in an action where they sought to the better class.

THE THIRD-PARTY FACTIONS

Editor Pollock Says that He and His Phalanx Are Opposed by Rival Leaders.

On the Eve of Their State Convention the Prohibitionists Attack Each Other as if They Were Old-Line Politicians.

The Prohibition State convention will be

held in Tomlinson Hall, to-day, beginning this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The delegates began to arrive early yesterday afternoon, and last evening the corridors of Hotel English were filled with the third-party enthusiasts, as they spent an hour after supper lobbying for their various candidates for the several nominations that are to be made. Each county in the State is to be represented by two delegates, and one additional for every fifty votes or fraction over twenty that were cast for Fisk, in 1888. The nominations for State officers will be for Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-general, Superintendent of Publie Instruction, Clerk of the preme Court and Judge of Supreme Court for the Fifth judicial district. There will be a general scramble, this morning, for the chairmanship of the convention, C. W. Culbertson, of Shelbyville, T. E. Ballard, of Crawfordsville, and Sylvester Johnson, of Irvington, being the principal names mentioned last night.

The delegates met last night, according to their respective congressional districts, for the purpose of selecting a representative on the State central committee and those on resolutions, credentials, organization and nominations. In some instances, however, the meetings were prolonged by factional disturbances, and but little good was accomplished. The delegates but a great deal of personal feeling and ill will is being manifested. The trouble which arose out of the alleged hostility of some of the Prohibitionists toward J. A. Pollock and his paper, the Phalanx, which is the State organ of the Prohibition party. was given a thorough airing at the Seventh district meeting in the Circuit Court room. For State committeemen the names of Rev. G. W. Hagans, of Shelbyville, Pleasant Bond and J. A. Pollock were put in nomination, and it was in taking sides for their respective candidates that several of the prominent leaders of the party in the State indulged in personal allusions that once or twice approached insult. Mr. Pollock somehow got the idea into his head that Capt. Eli F. Ritter was opposing his candidacy on personal grounds. "When I came to this city." he said, "there was a faction that tried to run me out. Ritter was at the head of that faction, and he, together with Sylvester Johnson and Miss Mollie Hay, has been trying to dictate to me in everything I do. He is opposed to the Phalanx, I know, for his actions show it. And he is opposed to local nominations, too, but we can't afford to act according to his policy. It will never do,

for our people are opposed to it." Captain Ritter responded to this attack in a very stinging speech, roundly condemning Mr. Pollock for even insinuating that he was in league with a faction to destroy the influence of the Phalanx. He then turned upon another delegate, George Huffman, whom he accused of trying to pack the recent county convention in the interests of his nominee.

"I have only one thing to say in reply to Captain Ritter," retorted Mr. Huffman, after he had secured a hearing with some difficulty, "and that is, when he accuses me of these things he utters a falsehood. He has no right to say things he cannot prove, and I repeat my statement that he does not speak the truth."

"I can prove it beyond a reasonable doubt," replied Captain Ritter in an excited tone. "This has gone far enough," interrupted the chairman, as he called the two delegates to order, "and I hope that there are no newspaper men in the room to-night, for it would be a disgrace to our party if

this quarrel should become known to the public. I hope you will cease your wrangling and preserve order." In order to pacify the contending factions Mr. Bond withdrew from the race for State committeeman, and Mr. Pollock followed his example. Mr. Hagans was then unani-mously elected, and before adjourning one

delegate from the rural districts suggested a means by which the whole difficulty could be adjusted. "We ought not to let her go this way." he said, "so let's break her up with an oldfashioned hand-shake." The meeting broke. but not in the manner proposed, and as Captain Ritter left the hall abruptly, Mr. Pollock sought consolation in distributing

free copies of his paper to the delegates that composed his faction. Trouble also occurred in the meeting of the Eighth district delegates, which was held in the Mission Hall, under the W. C. T. U. lunch-room. It was then definitely stated that a conspiracy had been formed to undermine the Phalanx, and that plans had been proposed for the establishment of a rival Prohibition organ.

The selection of representatives for the committees on resolutions, organization. nominations and credentials was followed out very irregularly in the severe Dr. R. T. Brown was put on the committee on resolutions, and Geo. Huffman on organization. In the Eighth district the selections were as follows: Credentials, W. M. Taylor, Dana; organiza tion, C.IW. Morss, Clay county; resolutions H. W. Bullock, Brazil; nominations, John E. Woodard, Bloomingdale. In the Eleventh district the committeemen were: On credentials, Elmer Haines, Jay county; organization, J. E. Elsworth, Adams county nominations, David Frame, Wabash county; resolutions, Newton Burwell. The State committee was chosen complete, and will be presented to the convention by counties this morning. It will be com posed as follows:

First District-Judge Land, Gibson. Second-A. F. Fox, Greene Third- - Kistner, Floyd. Fourth-S. V. Wright, Decatur. Fifth-C. P. Tuley, Monroe. Sixth-J. D. Bailey, Henry. Seventh-G. W. Hagans, Shelby. Eighth -T. E. Ballard, Montgomery. Ninth-Dr. Baker, Hamilton Tenth- - Smith, Cass. Eleventh - J. T. Hutchins, Wabash. Twelfth - J. W. Baxter, DeKalb. Thirteenth-S. J. North, Kosciusko.

The committee on resolutions will meet at Room 9. Hotel English, at 7 o'clock this morning, and the committees on credentials, permanent organization and nomination at 8:30 o'clock in their respective rooms. The convention this morning will confine itself to making the nominations, and at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon George W. Bain, of Kentucky, will deliver an address. Teaching Prohibition.

The annual meeting of the State Christian Temperance Union took place yesterday in True Friends' Hall, When Block. The old officers were re-elected, and the morning was taken up with routine work. In the afternoon a number of little girls and young ladies spoke temperance pieces in a contest for what is known as the Dem-

jects and their authors were as follows: Lulu Draper, sixteen years old, Brazil, "Failures of the Past." (Mary T. Lathrop.)
Effie Hayworth, eighteen, Hadley, Hendricks county, "What Should the Christian Voter Do with the Saloon?" (Rev. H. A.

orest gold medal. The contestants, sub-

Abbie White, sixteen, Westfield, "Prohibition, the Hope of Our Country." (W. Jennings Demorest.) "What Will We Do with the Saloon?" (Mary T. Lathrop.)
Pearl Bogue, twenty-one, Fairmount,
"Young America's War Cry." (John Lloyd

Thomas.) Maggie Dale, sixteen. Cicero, "Patriotic Prohibition." (Frances E. Willard.) Fannie Marsh. fourteen. Bloomingdale, "The English Sparrow Must Go; What About the Liquor Vulture!" (John P. St.

Pearl Simpson, eleven, Cicero, "Moral Suasion or Prohibition." (John B. Gough.) Suasion or Prohibition." (John B. Gongh.)

The prize was awarded to Fannie Marsh.

At the Criminal Court room last evening a prohibition meeting was held, at which speeches were made by Mrs. Hoft-

man, of Missouri, and a Mr. Bennett, of

The Republican Editors.

The winter meeting of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association is to occur this afternoon at the Columbia Club building, closing in the evening with speeches by Representatives Brownlee and Fields. An excellent programme of papers relating to live political topics is announced for the afternoon meeting. Discussions thereon will occur, and that, with other matters, promises to give the association one of the most interesting meetings it has ever held. The speeches of Messrs. Brownlee and Field will be delivered at Y. M. C. A. Hall, that of the first-named gentleman being on "The Infamies of the Last Legislature." Mr. Fields will speak on "Ballot Reform." The general public will have admission to both

POSTAL-TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Mr. Wanamaker Explains the Benefits to Be Derived from the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The House committee on postoffices and post-roads to-day continued its consideration of the subject of a limited postal-telegraph service. The meeting was public, and Postmaster-general Wanamaker, Mr. A. B. Chandler, the president of the Postal-telegraph Company, and Mr. D. H. Bates, formerly identified with telegraphic interests, were present. The session of the committee was occupied in questioning Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Chandler concerning the bill prepared by the Postmaster-general. Mr. Wanamaker introduced the subject by saying that he never had any personal difficulty with the Western Union Telegraph Company. His first hope, he said, had been to persuade the Western Union Company to look at the matter of telegraph rates as he saw them, but he had failed in that. He said he wanted it distinctly understood that there was no personal feeling in his coming before the committee, and he had offered the present bill simply as a study for the committee. He said it would be agreeable to him to have Section 7 of his bill-that fixing ratesamended so as to vest the Postmaster-general with the power of fixing the rates and allowing him to change them from time to time. He also said he thought the Civilservice Commission should control the proposed new service, and he would also recommend that the bill be amended so as to prevent the use of the wires for political

purposes by employes and others. In response to questions Mr. Wanamaker said that the difficulty of getting a contract, flexible in its character, so that the government might take the advantages of new inventions occurring during the ten years of the contract, was not so trouble-some as it might seem. He then reiterated his statement that he wanted it clearly understood that there never had been, and there could not be, any feeling between himself and the Western Union. He was not making any reflection on the telegraph companies on account of their rates, as that was purely a business matter. The day was coming when there would be a uniformal postal system reaching over the entire country, and the initiative must proceed in the line now proposed. The present machinery of the Postoffice Department should be used. He
would start the system with the free delivery offices, believing that before Congress adjourned it would greatly increase that service. His whole aim in using the employes now engaged was to obviate the objections which had been raised that a postal telegraph would take a great deal of money from the treasury and would bring in a new army of employes. He knew the telegraph people thought his scheme visionary. He insisted that it was not a new thing for capatalists to organize telegraph companies. The present instance would offer a great inducement for capitalists, as it would not require so much money as starting new telegraph compa-nies did in olden times. The officers were already provided and a large amount of business was already assured. If the gov-ernment should fail to get a satisfactory contract, he continued, nothing would be

lost by the experiment. Mr. Chandler was the next witness. He said that his company could not do the work proposed, at the maximum rates provided in the bill, without loss. No other company could do it without loss. Of course, if the government furnished the facilities, the employes, etc., it would re-lieve the company doing the work of a large expense. He, however, had not gone into a detailed examination of the bill. The proposed new rates would cause a great deal more business. Mr. Chandler said he was very much in sympathy with the Post-master-general in his desire to serve the public interests, but not to the same extent that he was, because the Postmaster-generai was a public officer, and he (Mr. Chandler) was not. "We want." he said, "to favor the interests of the government in every proper way, but we don't want to see a government telegraph established, or the beginning of a government telegraph that will destroy \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 which we have invested in this property, and make it valueless. We do not think the government has a right to do that; and, if it has that right, we think it would be unjust, and very unreasonable to exercise it." A bill was introduced in the House, to-

day, by Mr. Wade of Missouri, to establish a government postal telegraph. It appropriates \$8,000,000 for the purpose.

At an evening session of the House subcommittee Mr. Chaudler was further questioned by the members of the committee and the Postmuster-general. In answer to a suggestion that he give the committee his views of what would be a proper and just scheme of telegraph rates as between the government or the people and the telegraph interests, on the basis of the bill now under consideration. Mr. Chandler said he would be glad to furnish the committe with his views in writing if he could be allowed a day or two in which to formulate them. The consent of the committee was given, and, after a number of questions by the Postmaster-general bearing upon the cost of constructing and maintaining telegraph lines, and the cost of the service generally, had been answered by Mr. Chandler, the committee adjourned.

Real-Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twentyfour hours ending at 5 P. M., Feb. 19, 1890, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, 84 East Market street:

M. H. Spades to E. L. Mick, trustee, lot 49, in Lancaster's addition to \$200.00 lot 68, in Olleman's Belmont addi-Nora Kemp to John Shea, lot 68, in Olleman's Belmont addition Frances M. Hanna et al. to M. S. Newton, lot 5, in Hanna's heirs' addi-Eugene R. French to Robert E. Woods lot 32, in Sharpe's Woodside addi James H. Fisher, administrator, to Mary A. Shingleton, lots 19 and 23, 1,125.00 bs's addition. James H. Baldwin to Edward K. Mor ris, lot 45, in Allen & Root's north Joseph V. McKernan to Joseph Hod-son, lot 20, in Cooper's anbdivision of lot 63, in Fletcher's Oak Hill ad-150.00

Joseph V. McKernan to Alonzo Hodson, lot 19, in Cooper's subdivision of lot 63, in Fletcher's Oak Hill ad-John S. Lazarus et al. to George Van Camp. part of lots 137, 138 and 139 in Morrison's third addition 1,600.00 Robert B. F. Peirce to Thomas B. Jackson, part of lot 139, in Morrieon's third addition..... Lynn B. Martindale, commissioner, to Martha J. Perdue, lots 64 and 65, in Howard's heirs' addition to West Indianapolis..... Frank H. Ewan to Charles C. Caldwell, part of lot 4, in Yandes's subdivision of outlot 87.....

2 and part of lot 3, in block 2, in Al-nie Alger, lot 7, in Crawford & Tay-lor's first subdivision.

Augustus L. Mason to William R. Bel-lis, lot 39, in Duncan's addition....

4,600.00 Conveyances, 16; consideration....\$16,550.00 "I Have Been Afflicted

250.00

250.00

With an affection of the throat from child-